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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,216	09/26/2005	Norio Murase	080308	5734
23850 7590 02/04/2009 KRATZ, QUINTOS & HANSON, LLP 1420 K Street, N.W. Suite 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20005				
EXAMINER				
HOBAN, MATTHEWE				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1793				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/518,216

Applicant(s)

MURASE ET AL.

Examiner

Matthew E. Hoban

Art Unit

1793

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9-28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/23/2009

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Inventor's Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/22/2009 has been entered.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takada et al in their publication in the Journal of Sol-Gel Science and Technology, titled "Control of Particle Size Distribution of CdS quantum Dots in Gel Matrix".

Takada teaches a composition of matter that is essentially Cadmium Sulfide quantum dots dispersed throughout a Silica glass, which was acquired through the sol-gel method.

Regarding Claim 1,6 and 8: Takada teaches a phosphor made of CdS quantum dots (semiconductor superfine particles) dispersed within a solid silicon matrix. The phosphoring solid is made through a sol-gel method and where the gel is dried and heat treated, followed by flowing hydrogen sulfide over the dried gel. The doping of the glass with CdS was done from 3 wt% CdS to 20 wt% CdS; however, the greatest amount of data is given for those compositions having 7 or 8 wt% CdS. In Figure 7, on page 131 of the publication, the particle size distribution of both CdS in a pure silica gel and in a sodium borosilicate glass. In the gel containing 7 wt% CdS, it is noted that the median particle diameter is 3.0 nm. From this data, the amount of CdS was converted from wt% to mol/l using the given average particle size. These calculations can be seen on the following page, but in brief it was found that 7 wt% CdS in the form of **3nm particles** has a molality of **3.9E-3 M/l**. This figure falls within the ranges recited in both claims 1 and 8. Thus, the physical composition of the phosphoring composite is exactly the same as the invention, and for this reason the 3% quantum fluorescence yield would be inherent within Takada's teaching, even though not expressly stated.

Det. of mass of 1 L
of 70% CIS composite

Density CIS = 482 kg/m³

Density 3.0 = 1.100 g/cm³

$$\frac{1}{482} \rightarrow 2079 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{g}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1100} \rightarrow 9091 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{g}}$$

$$.994 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{g}} (\%5.0)(x) + 2079 (\%CIS)(x) = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$.994 (.93)(x) + 2079 (.07)(x) = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$43679x = 1000$$

$$x = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 (4367 \text{ cm}^3)$$

$$x = 2289.4 \text{ g}$$

mass of 7% CIS

$$2289.4 (07) \rightarrow 160.23 \text{ g}$$

particles in 100.23 g of CIS

$$\frac{160.23}{6.3 \times 10^{-26}} = 2.39 \times 10^{28}$$

$$N_A \rightarrow 6.022 \times 10^{23}$$

$$\frac{2.39 \times 10^{28}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 3989 \frac{\text{mol CIS}}{\text{L}} = 3.9 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{M}}{\text{L}}$$

mass of 3M
CIS particle (See Fig. 7)

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \rho$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi (1.5)^3 (482) \cdot 10^{-21} (\frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{g}})$$

$$= 6.8 \times 10^{-26} \frac{\text{g}}{\text{particle}}$$

Regarding Claim 2-5: The method of making the phosphor composition of Takada is described in detail on pages 124-126, where the method is a sol-gel process using Cadmium Acetate, tetraethoxysilane (TES), and 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane(APS). Both APS and TES are organoalkoxysilanes falling under the language of claim 3; however APS falls under the general formula I of Claim 4, where X in the formula is $H_2NC_3H_6$, $n=1$, and $m=3$. After the silica gel doped with cadmium oxide is heated, the cadmium in the composite will not precipitate out of the sol-gel, due to the fact that it remains anchored in the composite because of the APS. After drying, hydrogen sulfide is flowed over the composition and the CdO is converted into CdS. After this process is completed a "uniform and homogeneously dispersed CdO and CdS particles with concentration up to 13wt% have been prepared" in a silica gel. Uniform and homogeneous dispersion is essentially the same as monodispersion.

Regarding Claim 29: The particles are grown within a silica matrix and thus have a surface coating comprising said matrix. The preparation also comprises surface modifying agents in the form of dispersants, which are present in the glass. Either of these species can be considered to comprise the final surface coating. No language as to the composition, thickness or properties of the coating have been given, thus the matrix as a coating around the particles anticipates the instant claim.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takada et al in their publication in the Journal of Sol-Gel Science and Technology, titled "Control of Particle Size Distribution of CdS quantum Dots in Gel Matrix" as applied to claim 1

above, and further in view of Chia et in their publication in SPIE, titled "Cadmium Telluride quantum dot-doped glass by the sol-gel technique".

Takada teaches a method of making a cadmium sulfide doped silica gel through a sol gel process using APS, TES, and cadmium acetate. This gel has the recited concentration of CdS (or semiconductor superfine particles) as recited in claims 1 and 8 and upon further treatment. After gellation, drying and a firing process, hydrogen sulfide is flowed over the gel to exchange the oxygen atoms in cadmium oxide for sulfur, creating cadmium sulfide. The byproducts of this reaction are the cadmium sulfide, which remains in the gel, and water.

Takada does not teach a phosphor comprising a silica gel with cadmium telluride superfine particles; however, Chia (of the same research group at UCLA as Takada) teaches the creation of cadmium telluride doped silica gels, which are made by substantially the same process as those of Takada. In this process the CdO in the gel is converted to CdTe by flowing sodium telluride in methyl alcohol over the gel. This causes the Te ion to exchange with the Oxygen in Cadmium Oxide, which creates CdTe and Soda in methanol.

This process could be combined with that of Takada simply by using a liquid flow of sodium telluride in place of the gaseous flow of cadmium sulfide in Takada. Both reactions occur by generally the same mechanism, where an oxygen ion is

exchanged for a chalcogenide. It would be obvious to import the CdTe into the sol gel of Takada, due to the fact that Takada uses the functionalized APS silane molecule, which he states is useful in anchoring the Cadmium metal ions within the gel to prevent precipitation and agglomeration. These same cadmium metal ions are those, which form CdO particles, which are then converted into CdS or CdTe. As the same Cd doped silica gel would be used the product of this combination would have substantially the same CdTe particle size and concentration as that of Takada's teachings.

Furthermore, the claim language "obtainable by adding a surfactant to an aqueous solution of cadmium perchlorate, adding hydrogen telluride or sodium hydrogen telluride, and then refluxing the mixture" can not be given patentable weight in this situation. This a statement defining a product by the process from which it is made, and the product of the claims and that of Takada in view of Chia is substantially the same, giving a well dispersed CdTe in a silica gel. The differences in the two processes is thus insignificant, since both obtain the same result. Regardless, the two processes are extremely similar and the only notable difference between the two is the fact that the cadmium salt in the instant claims is introduced in the form of CdCl₂, where Takada in view of Chia would use cadmium acetate. Both of these are well known cadmium salts and are interchangeable. Furthermore, Takada teaches the use of APS as a silane able to disperse Cadmium and prevent it from agglomerating and precipitating.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments focus on the phase conjugation phenomenon through pages 9-10 of the submitted arguments. The arguments fail to take into account that the testing of a NLO material would necessarily make use of light of longer wavelength than is necessary for fluorescence. Arguments as to the success of NLO testing are also not of consequence since Takada clearly states that NLO properties have yet to be tested. Therefore, arguments as to the success or assertions based on theory having basis on these tests are unfounded. Applicant has also not to this point in prosecution given evidence showing that the prior art does not inherently hold such properties when excited by a suitable source. The fact alone that Takada shows the bandgap of CdS of these particles means that fluorescence must be possible given the fact that CdS is a direct-bandgap semiconductor.

In response to applicant's argument that the surface modifier in Takada is not present, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Furthermore, the arguments concerning the surface modifiers are based on the reference of Brinker, which does not seem to support applicant's

statement about organic compounds. Brinker states that in Region I, water and alcohol are desorbed from the composition. In region II, weightloss is due to loss of water due to polycondensation. Brinker does not state that weightloss in this region is due to loss of organic compounds. Therefore, applicants arguments based on this support are not convincing. Therefore, the conclusion that the surface modifying agents are not there and the quantum yield in Takada is "believed" to be less than 3% is unpersuasive.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 7/28/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the composition of Takada does not emit light based on the fact that nonlinear optical properties are difficult to detect if the material also fluorescence. This argument is fundamentally flawed in that it does not appreciate that the NLO properties stated by Takada have absolutely nothing do with changing the light-traveling direction as stated by the applicant. The three NLO properties that Takada mentions are optical bistability, self-phase modulation and phase conjugation. All of these NLO properties are actually based on the Kerr effect, which is a phenomena based on the **change in refractive index** of an NLO material based on the intensity of light. Furthermore, the applicant's assertion that the mere fact that a material has the **ability** to fluorescence of a material would somehow impede the testing of a Kerr effect

and the electro-optical properties of a glass is misguided. Testing a fluorescent material for NLO properties does not necessitate using the same wavelength of light as would excite the material and cause it to fluoresce (which for CdS would be somewhere in the VUV band). Further, applicant later states that similar glass was produced by the applicants and it produced little light and has a yield less than 1%. Thus the statement that similar glass produces little light and an NLO glass can produce no light, fundamentally contradict one another.

8. For these reasons the arguments directed towards the NLO properties of the material are not convincing. Applicant also argues that their composition emits light better than Takada's based on the fact that it utilizes surface passivization based on a surfactant. As a surfactant for the CdO, Takada uses functional alkoxysilanes as seen on page 126 in the section titled results and discussion. These are added in addition to the TEOS. This ligand interacts with the CdO in the precursor and enhances dispersion within the matrix, and would thus also be associated with the CdS after heat treatment since the CdO is converted to CdS. Since this ligand would complex with the surface it would also have effects on the surface defects of the CdO and by reference to the final CdS.

9. Overall the arguments pertaining to the quantum yield are unconvincing as they also contain no scientific evidence and only broad general statements. Attorney arguments cannot take the place of evidence in regards to the inoperability of the prior art. See MPEP 716.01C. For these reasons, the rejections put forth are maintained

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Hoban whose telephone number is (571) 270-3585. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:30 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo can be reached on (571) 272-1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jerry A Lorengo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793

meh